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Bird's-Eye Views
of
Slavery in Missouri!

By E. Leigh, M.D

St Louis
1862

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BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS

OF

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

By E. LEIGH, M.D.

SAINT LOUIS.

For Sale by

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BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS.

GENERAL EXPLANATION.

If, at the time when the last Census was taken, in June, 1860, all the inhabitants of each County in Missouri had been gathered together near the centre of the county and collected in regiments of a thousand persons each, and these regiments arranged in regular order, they would have presented to the eye of a person passing over in a balloon, or to the eye of an eagle flying over at the proper height in the air, very much such an appearance as that exhibited in the first of these maps; for each one of the square dots on that map represents a regiment or collection of 1,000 persons. Thus the 22,896 inhabitants of Jackson Co. are represented by 22 squares; the 9,794 inhabitants of Cass Co. by 9 squares, and so in all the counties.

Again, if all the slaves in each county had been gathered together and arranged in companies of a hundred persons each, they would have presented to the birds' eye an appearance somewhat like that in the second map; for, in this map, each one of the little square dots represents 100 slaves, so that the 3,944 slaves in Jackson Co. are represented by 39 squares, and the 1,010 slaves in Cass Co. by a group of 10 squares, and so on throughout the State.

Again, if the slaveholders in each county had been collected in companies of a hundred each, they would have presented an appearance like that in the third map, in which each square dot represents 100 slave-holders, so that the 936 slave-holders of Jackson Co. are represented by 9 squares, and the 305 slave-holders of Cass Co. by 3 squares.

It will thus be seen that these maps furnish birds'-eye views of the people of Missouri; that they enable the reader to make for himself a sort of balloon reconnaissance of the State.

Substantially the same explanation may be given of the sixth map. If, at the time when the Census was taken, in June, 1850, all the tobacco which had been raised in the county during the previous year had been collected together, and the hogsheads arranged in square piles, containing each fifty thousand pounds, the appearance to the bird's eye would have been much like that given in this map. In Howard Co., where 3,188,122 pounds were raised, there would have been seen 63 such squares, represented on the map by 63 square dots; in Osage Co., where 99,535 pounds were raised, there would have been seen but 2 squares, represented on the map by 2 square dots. In counties raising less than 50,000 pounds, no dots are inserted.

In the fourth map the square dots are used to denote, not thousands or hundreds, as in the preceding maps, but the same numbers as are expressed by the figures. Thus in Jackson Co., where there are about 17 slaves in every 100 inhabitants, 17 dots are printed, denoting 17 per cent.; and in Lafayette Co., where the per centage of slaves is nearly 32, this ratio is expressed by 32 dots.

So in the fifth map the dots are used to express the same numbers as the figures. In Jackson Co there are 16 slaves to every \$10,000 worth of farm property, and this ratio is expressed by 16 dots; in Cass Co., where the ratio of slaves and farm property is 9 to every \$10,000 worth, it is expressed by 9 dots.

The preceding explanation will suffice to make the new notation used in these maps, plain to every reader. Some additional remarks on each map will now be given.

MAP NO. I—POPULATION.

The population of St. Louis City and County is put down as 190,524, according to the U. S. Census of 1860. In the State Census of 1860 the population of the city of St. Louis is given as 159,363; therefore 160 square dots have been printed together, a little aside from the county to represent the population of the city; and 30 dots have been inserted in the county to represent the population of the county outside of the city limits. As some persons may wish to make comparisons between the population of other cities and large towns in the State, and the population of the rural districts in the same counties, a statement of the population of some of the cities and larger towns of the State, as taken from the printed State Census of 1860, is here given: St. Joseph, Buchanan Co., 11,409; Hannibal, Marion Co., 6,324; Palmyra, Marion Co., 2,209; Lexington, Lafayette Co., 4,985; Jefferson City, Cole Co., 2,691; Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau Co., 2,807; Weston, Platte Co., 2,331; Springfield, Greene Co., 1,644.

No inhabitants are put down for Worth Co., that being a new county established by the State Legislature since the Census was taken, and never before laid down on any map.

The boundaries of the nine new Congressional Districts, as fixed upon by our State Convention at its last session, are indicated upon this map by dotted lines. The *First District* embraces the northern part of St. Louis city and county, comprising the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth wards of the city; all of the township of St. Louis north of the Manchester road; and Central and St. Ferdinand townships. The *Second District* embraces the remainder of St. Louis city and county, together with the other counties enclosed by the dotted lines.

MAP NO. II—SLAVES.

In this map, in which the square dots represent 100 slaves, there are several counties having less than a hundred, in which of course no dot is printed. Douglas is the only county in the State having no slaves in it. In this, as in all the maps, the numbers for Worth Co. are included with those of Gentry Co., with which it was connected at the time of taking the Census.

MAP NO. III—SLAVE-HOLDERS.

The remarks upon map No. 2, are applicable to this map also. If any one desire to compare either of these maps (No. 2 or No. 3) with map No. 1, he must keep in mind that in No. 1 the dot represents a thousand persons; in Nos. 2 and 3 it represents but one hundred. A single dot in the first map is equivalent to a group of ten dots in the second or third.

MAP NO. IV—RATIO OF SLAVES TO POPULATION.

In calculating the per cent. for this map and in expressing it by dots, the usual method of considering all over five-tenths (.5) as a whole one, and disregarding all under five-tenths, has been adopted. Thus, in Jackson Co. 17.2 per cent is marked 17; in Vernon Co. 2.8 is marked 3. In the three first maps, however, and also in the sixth, it will be seen that the dots are used to represent only round numbers, 1,000, 100, or 50,000; any excess over these round numbers being shown only by the figures.

MAP NO. V—RATIO OF SLAVES TO FARM PROPERTY.

This map has been prepared upon the principle adopted in the fourth. As the numbers are taken from the Census of 1850, the fifteen counties formed since that time are of course left blank.

MAP NO. VI—TOBACCO.

In this map a 0 is inserted in the six counties from which no tobacco was reported in the Census tables, and the counties formed since 1850 are left blank. It has been prepared and added to the other maps, partly on account of the connection between the culture of tobacco and slave labor, and partly to show the advantage of using the "bird's-eye notation," in exhibiting the geographical distribution of vegetable and other products. The unit adopted (50,000) is a large one on account of the large amount raised in the three principal tobacco-growing counties. By shading these counties and making 10,000 the unit, the notation would have been extended to counties producing smaller quanti-

ties. But, as it is, the part of the State in which the bulk of the tobacco crop is raised, and the proportion raised in each of these counties, are well exhibited. The reader is requested to compare the distinct and clear idea of the relative importance of the tobacco crop in these counties, which he instantly obtains by a single glance at the map, with the indistinct and imperfect notion of the crop in the counties in which nothing but figures are inserted, which he can obtain only with difficulty after considerable study. Such a comparison will show the great superiority of this new method of expressing numbers.

DATA USED IN PREPARING THE MAPS.

The statistics of aggregate population, slaves, and slave owners, used in preparing the first four of these maps, have been taken from authentic statements of the Census of 1860, certified by the Superintendent of the Census and furnished to me by the courtesy of the Editors of the *Republican* and *Democrat* of this city. The data for the fifth and sixth maps have been taken from the printed Compendium of the Census of 1850. Special pains have been taken to avoid the slightest error and make the maps faithful transcripts of the Census record; nothing beyond this has been attempted.

The following numbers were not inserted in the several maps: whole population of the State, 1,182,012; slave population, 114,931; number of slave-holders, 24,632; average per cent of slaves, nine and seven-tenths (9.7); average number of slaves to every \$10,000 worth of farm property, 13; (the estimated value of farms and farming implements in the State in 1850 was \$67,207,068; and the whole number of slaves at that time was 87,422). The entire tobacco crop of the State, according to the Census of 1850, was 17,113,784 pounds, being 8.57 per cent. of the whole crop in the United States.

CHANGE SINCE 1860.

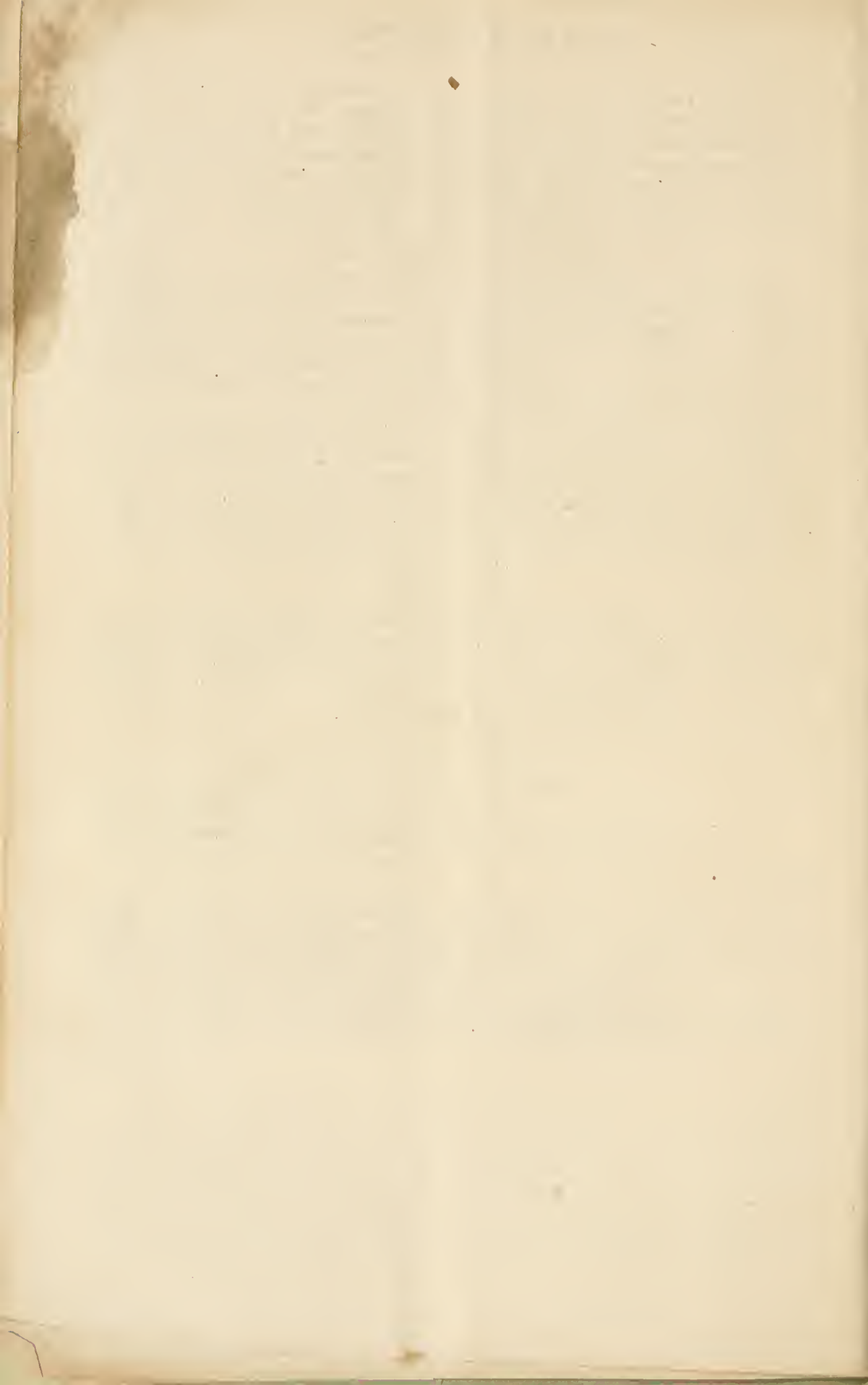
It has not been forgotten that the population of this State has changed materially during the past two years; but these are the latest statistics we have or can have for some time, and they are, as here given, full of interest and instruction. Besides, each one can, for himself, according to his means of information, form his own judgment as to the change which may have taken place in the different parts of the State.

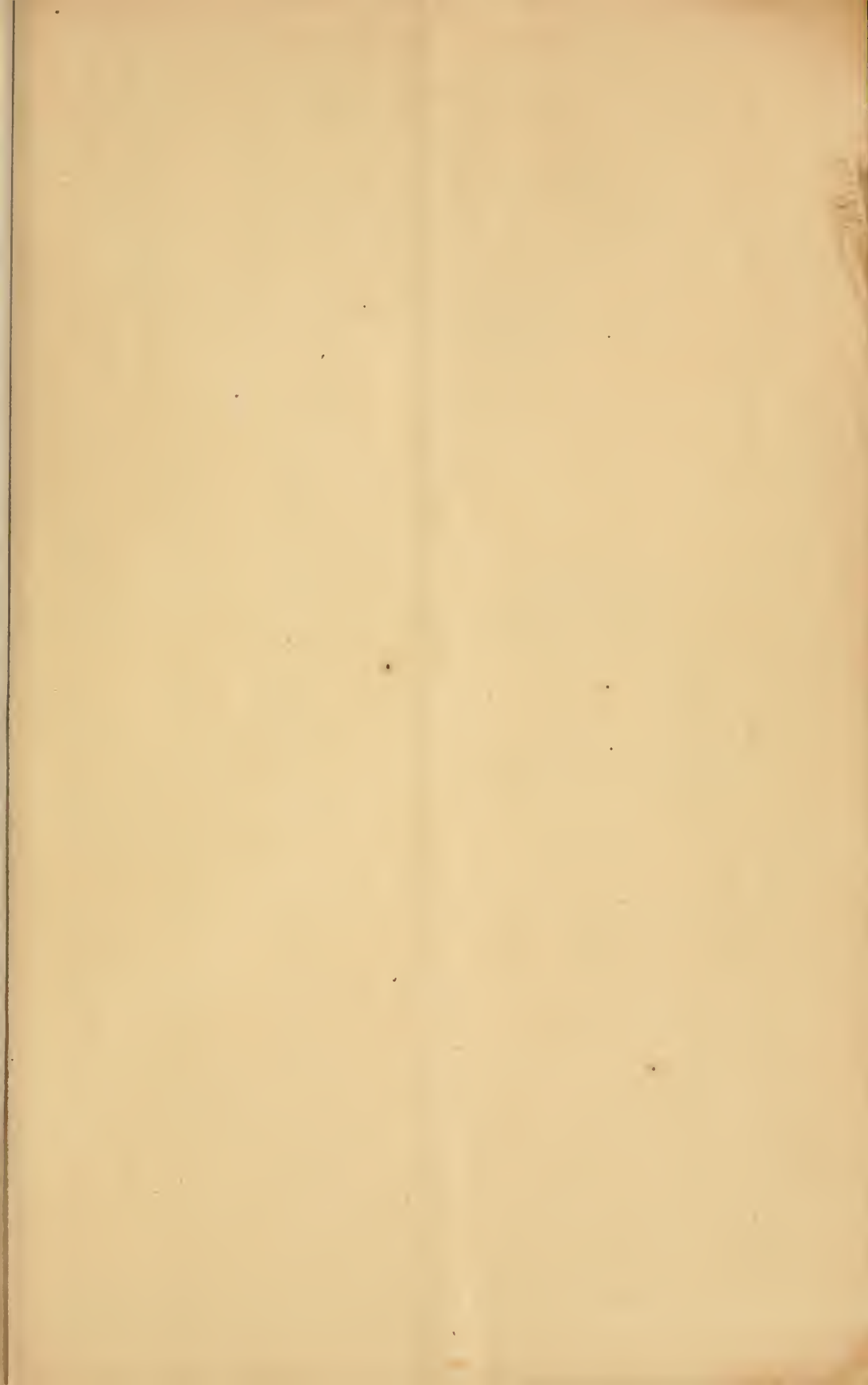
 ADVERTISEMENT.

Will be published, in a few weeks, *Bird's-eye Views of Slavery in Virginia and Maryland.*

The views of slavery in these States will be quite as interesting and important as those given in this pamphlet, and the view of the tobacco crop is even more striking and instructive.

In preparation, and will be published in September, *Bird's-eye Views of the United States and other Countries, for the Use of Schools*; to be used in connection with existing Text Books of Geography and History. In this book, instead of simple black dots of uniform size and shape, signs of different forms and colors, and variously arranged, will be used, so that much more will be expressed on a single chart without loss of distinctness. As it will be printed from stereotype plates on the common printing press, the price will correspond with that of other school books.







A VIEW OF THE AGGREGATE POPULATION

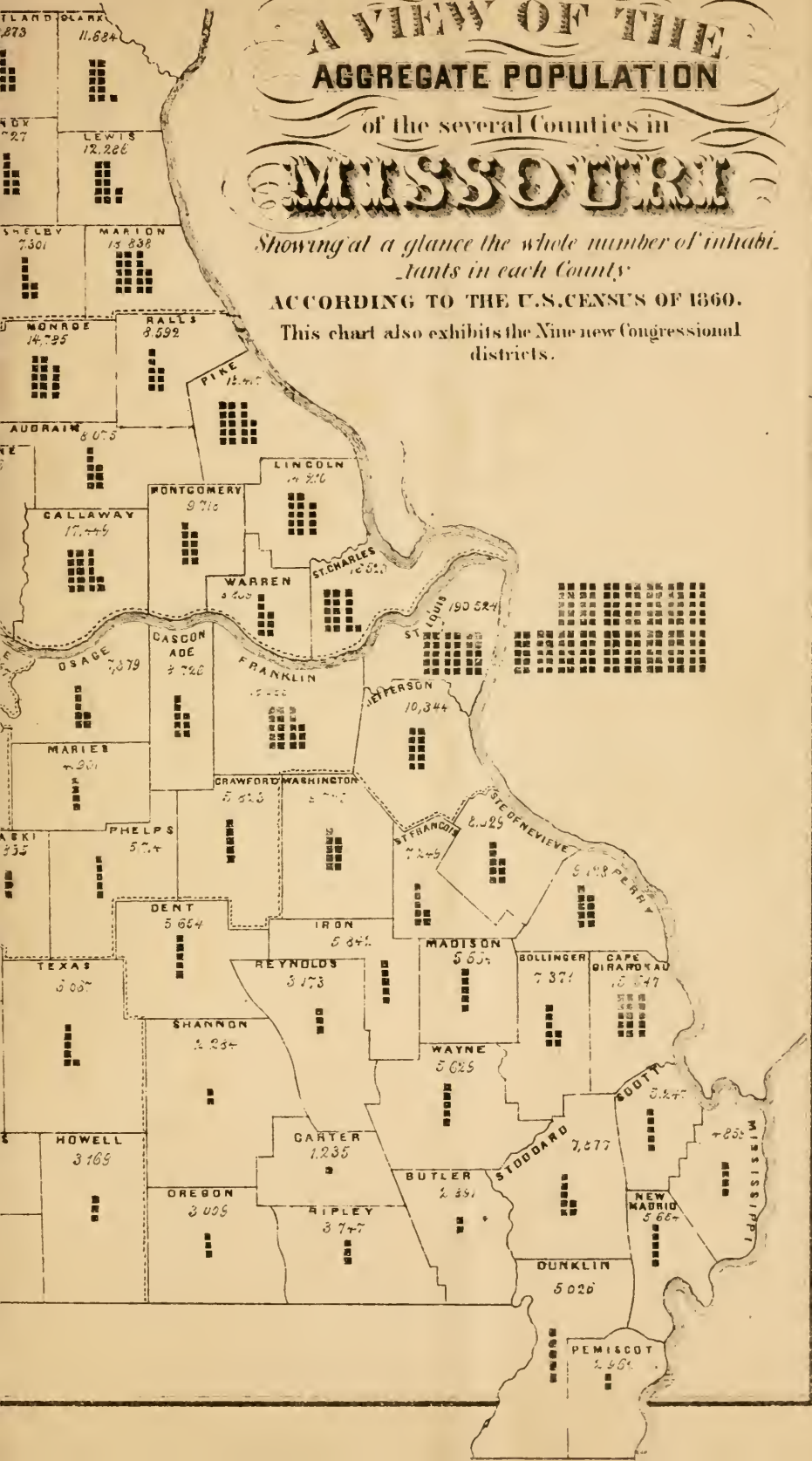
of the several Counties in

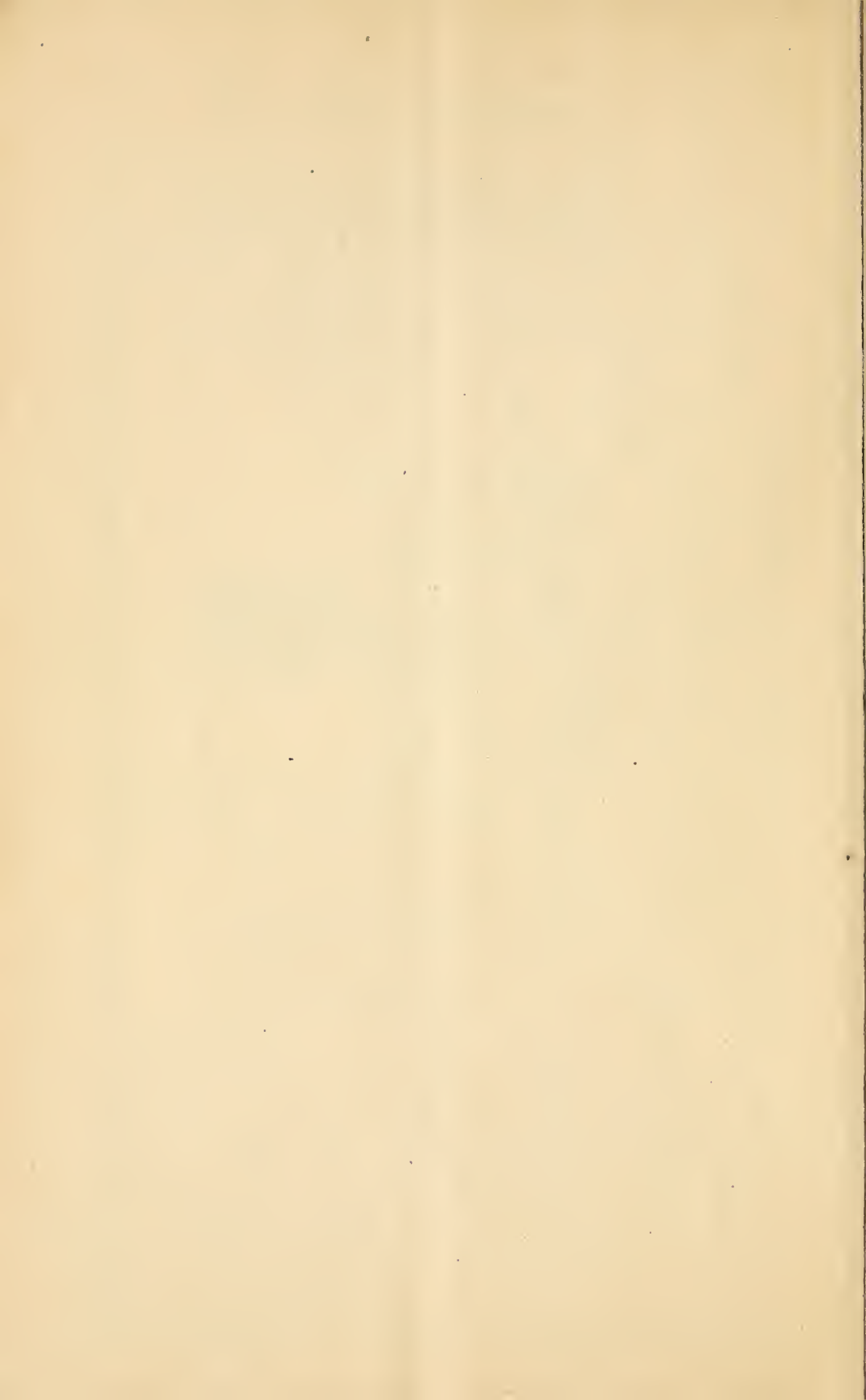
MISSOURI

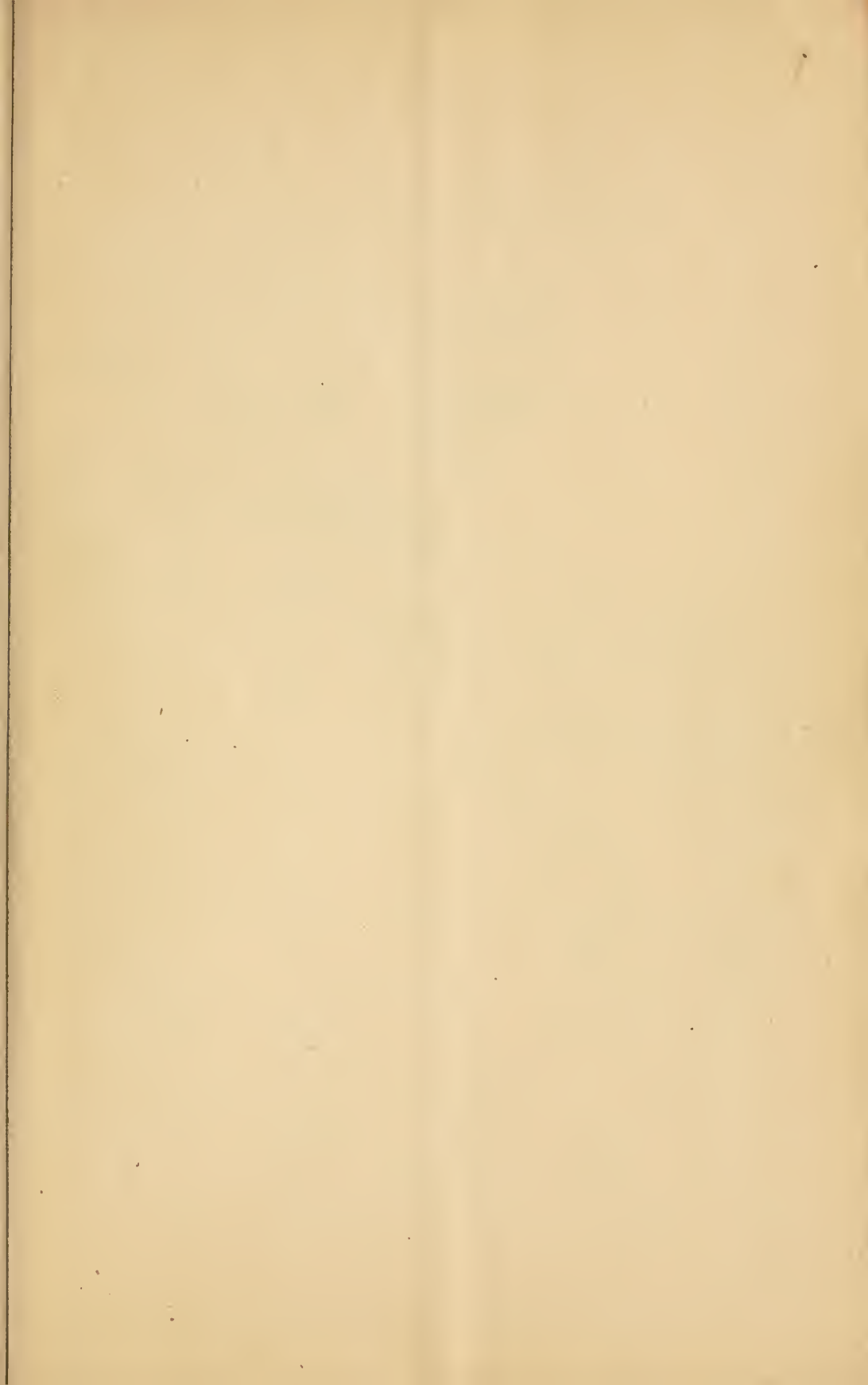
Showing at a glance the whole number of inhabitants in each County

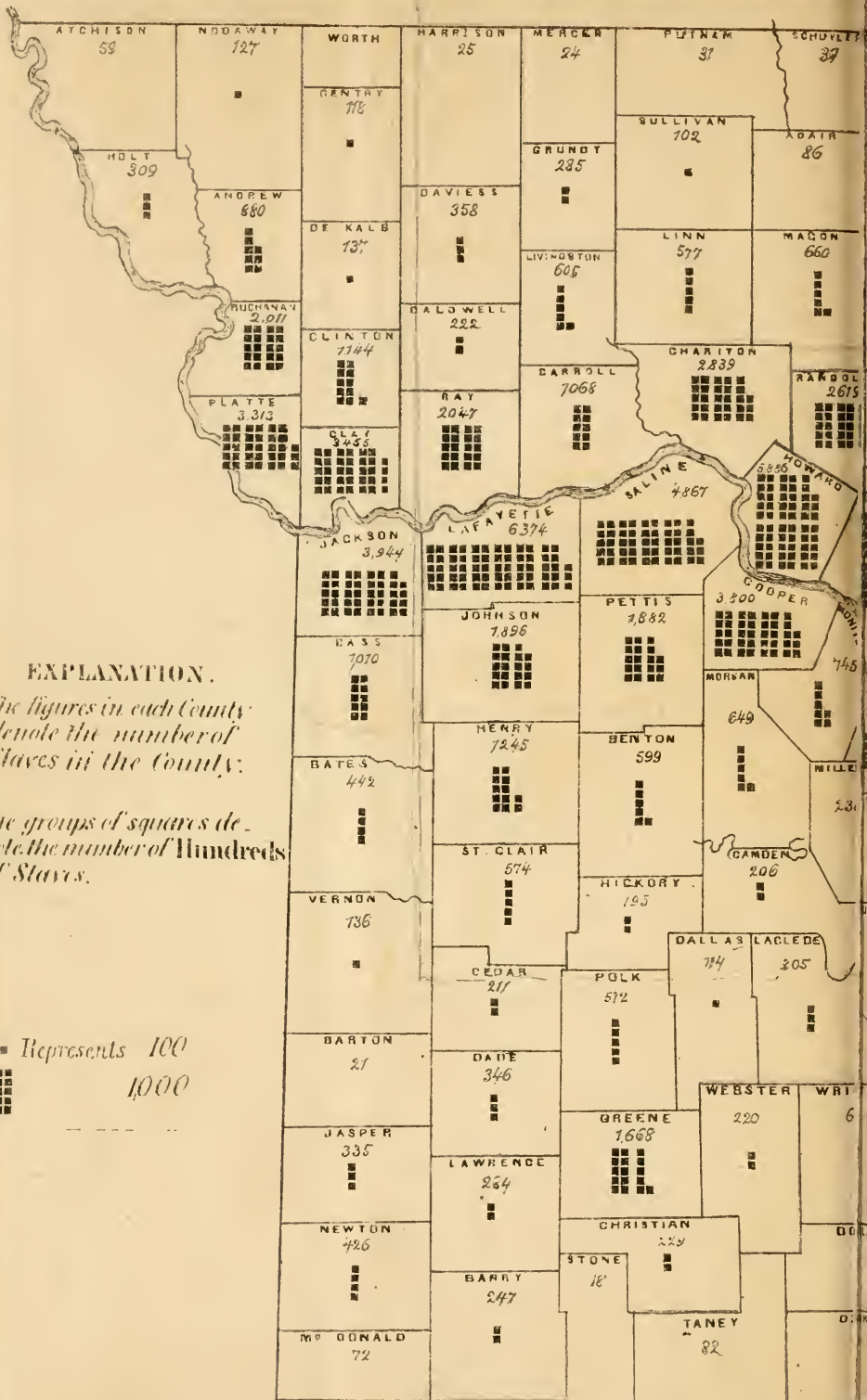
ACCORDING TO THE U.S. CENSUS OF 1860.

This chart also exhibits the Nine new Congressional districts.









A VIEW OF THE SLAVE POPULATION

of the several Counties in

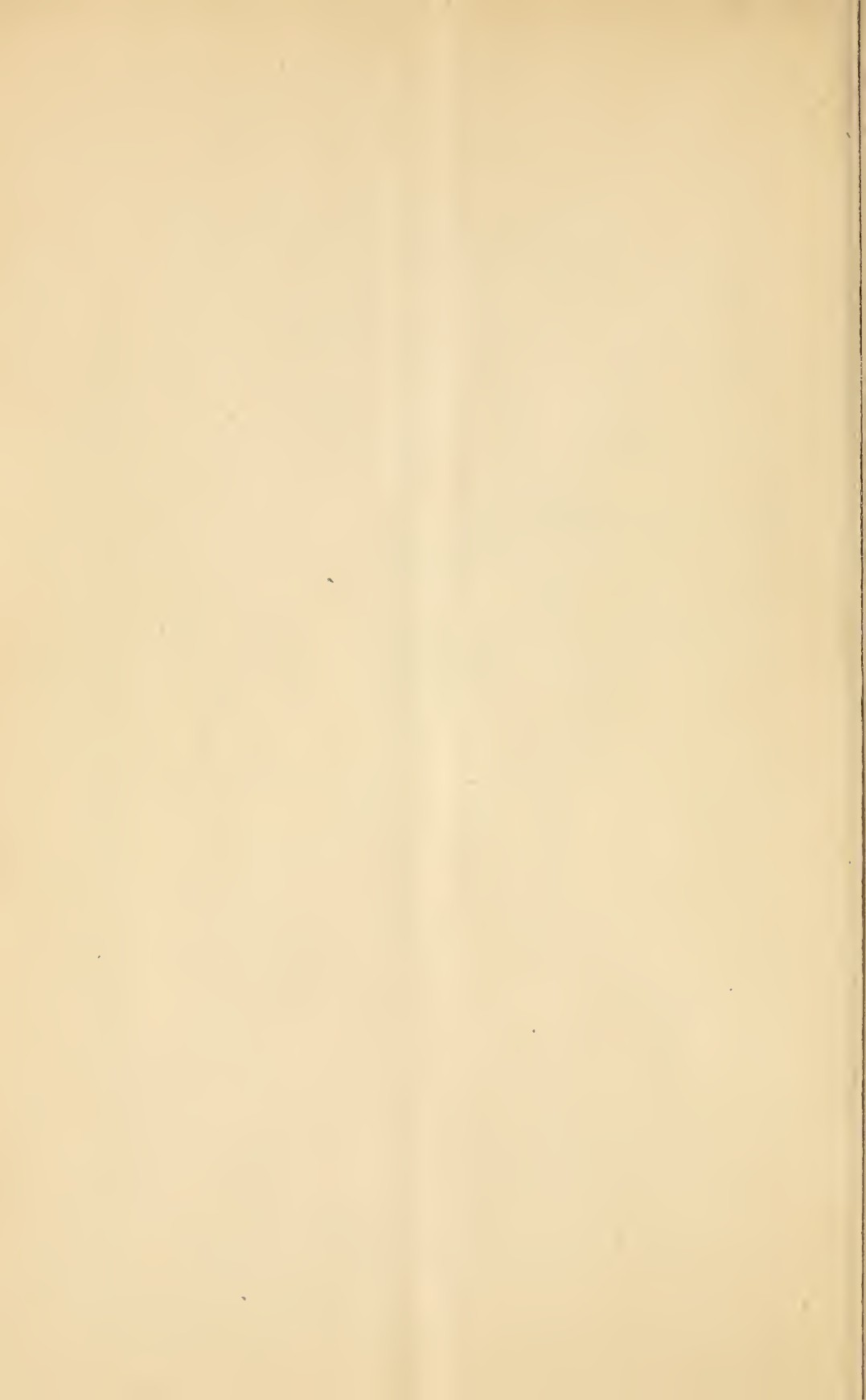
MISSOURI

Showing the whole number of Slaves in each County.

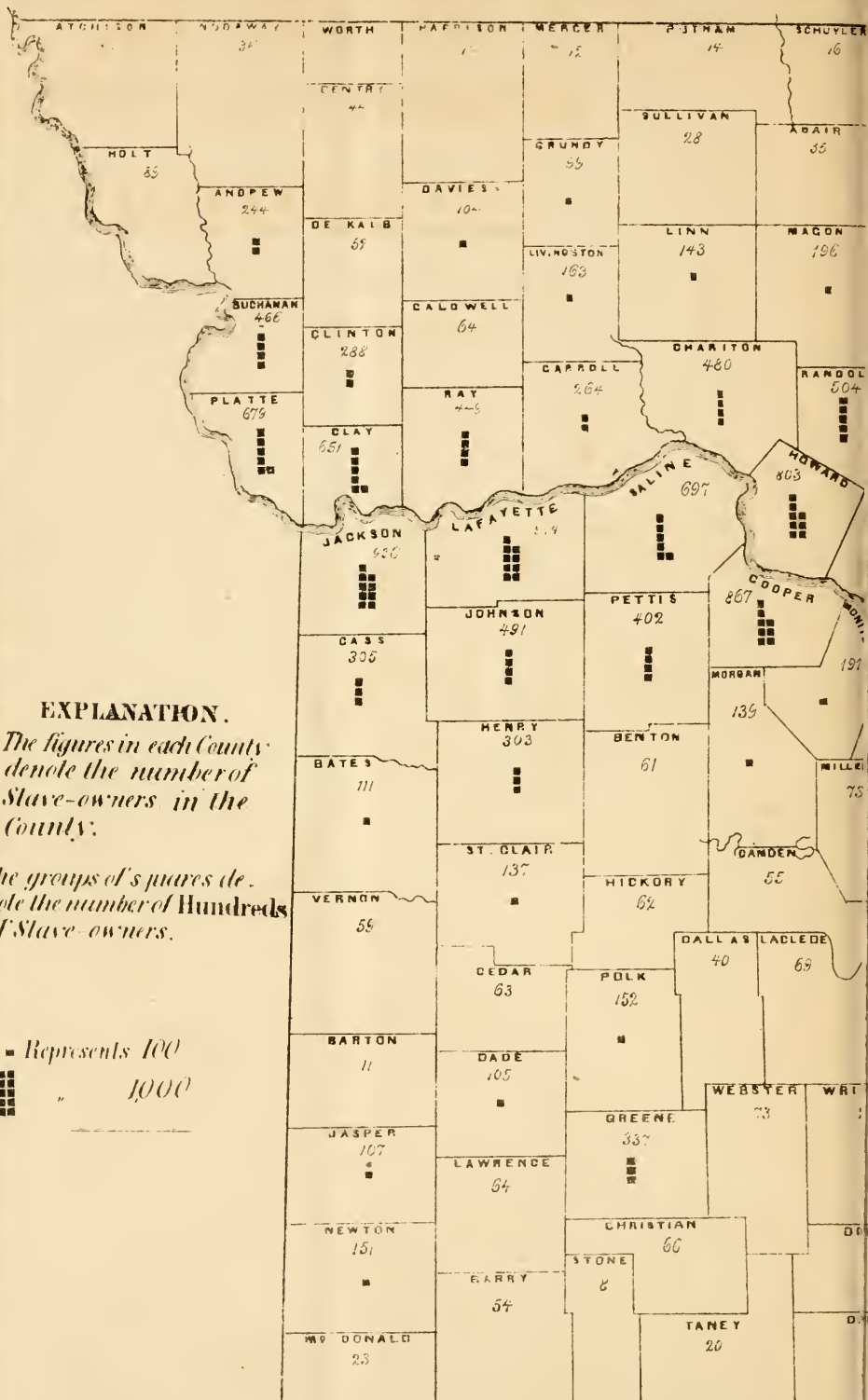
ACCORDING TO THE U.S. CENSUS OF 1860



*Reduce to this & cut on
board*







The groups of squares denote the number of Hundreds of Slave-owners.

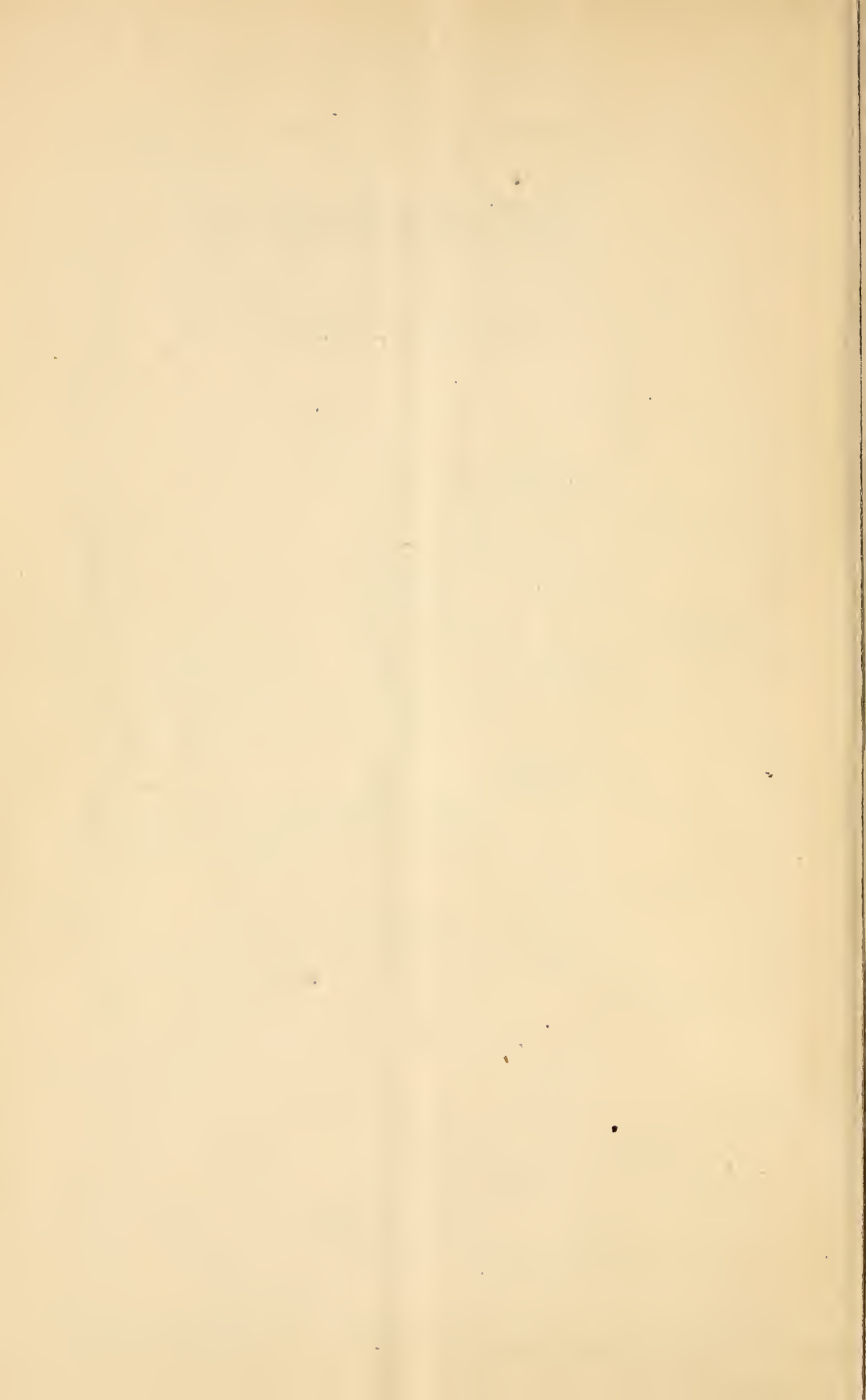
■ Represents 100
■ " 1000

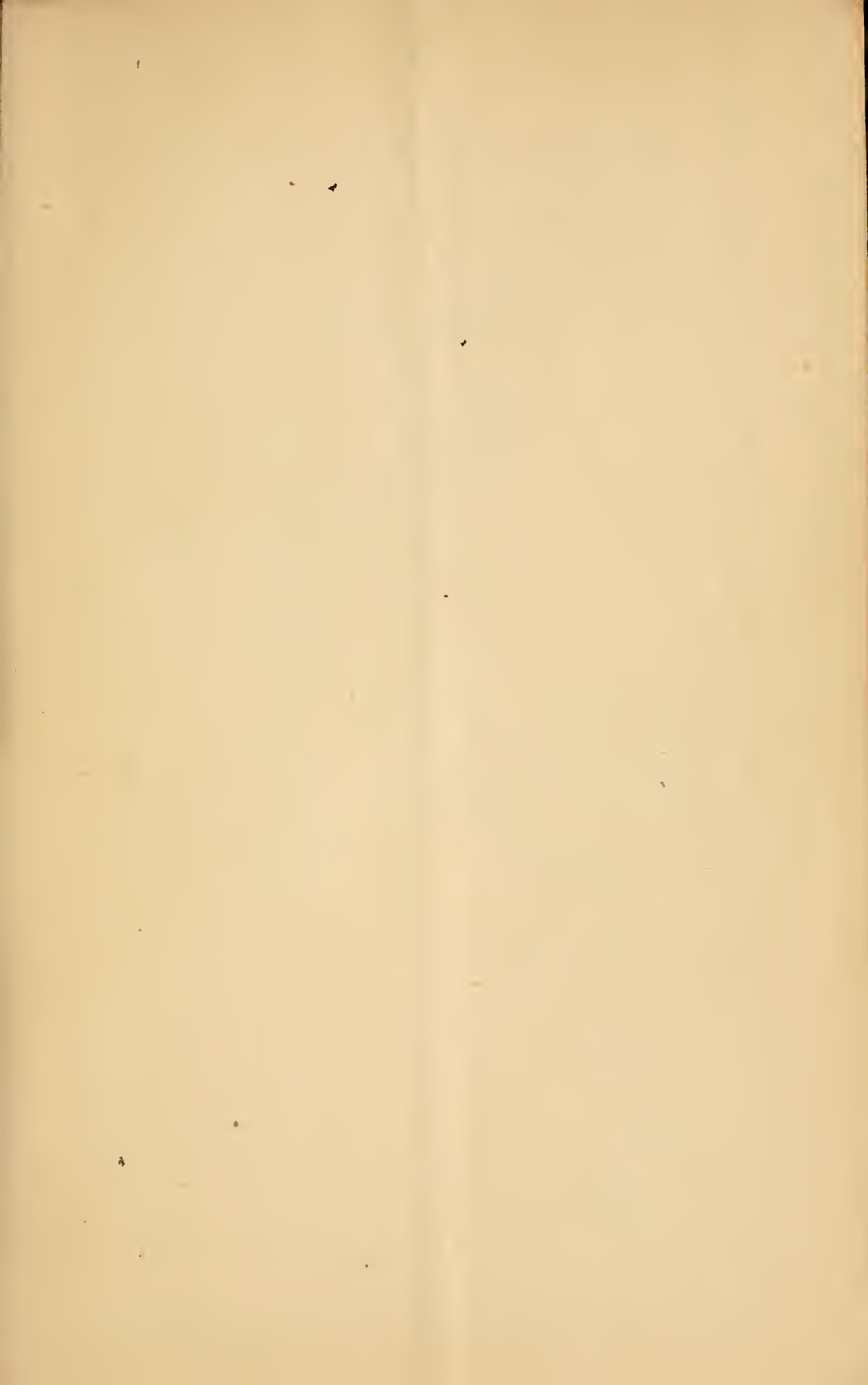
A VIEW OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF SLAVE-OWNERS in MISSOURI

Showing the exact number in each County.

ACCORDING TO THE U.S. CENSUS OF 1860.







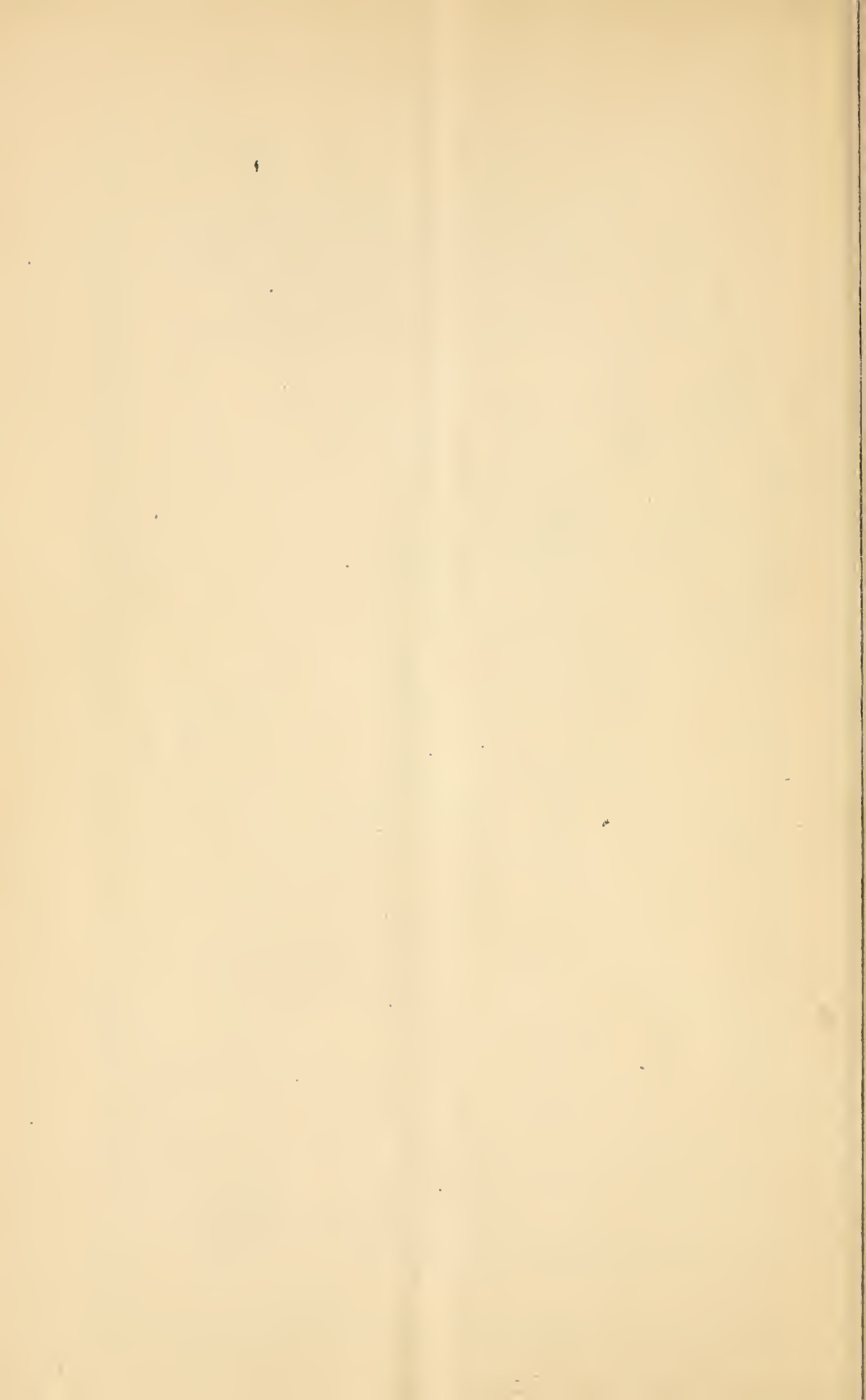


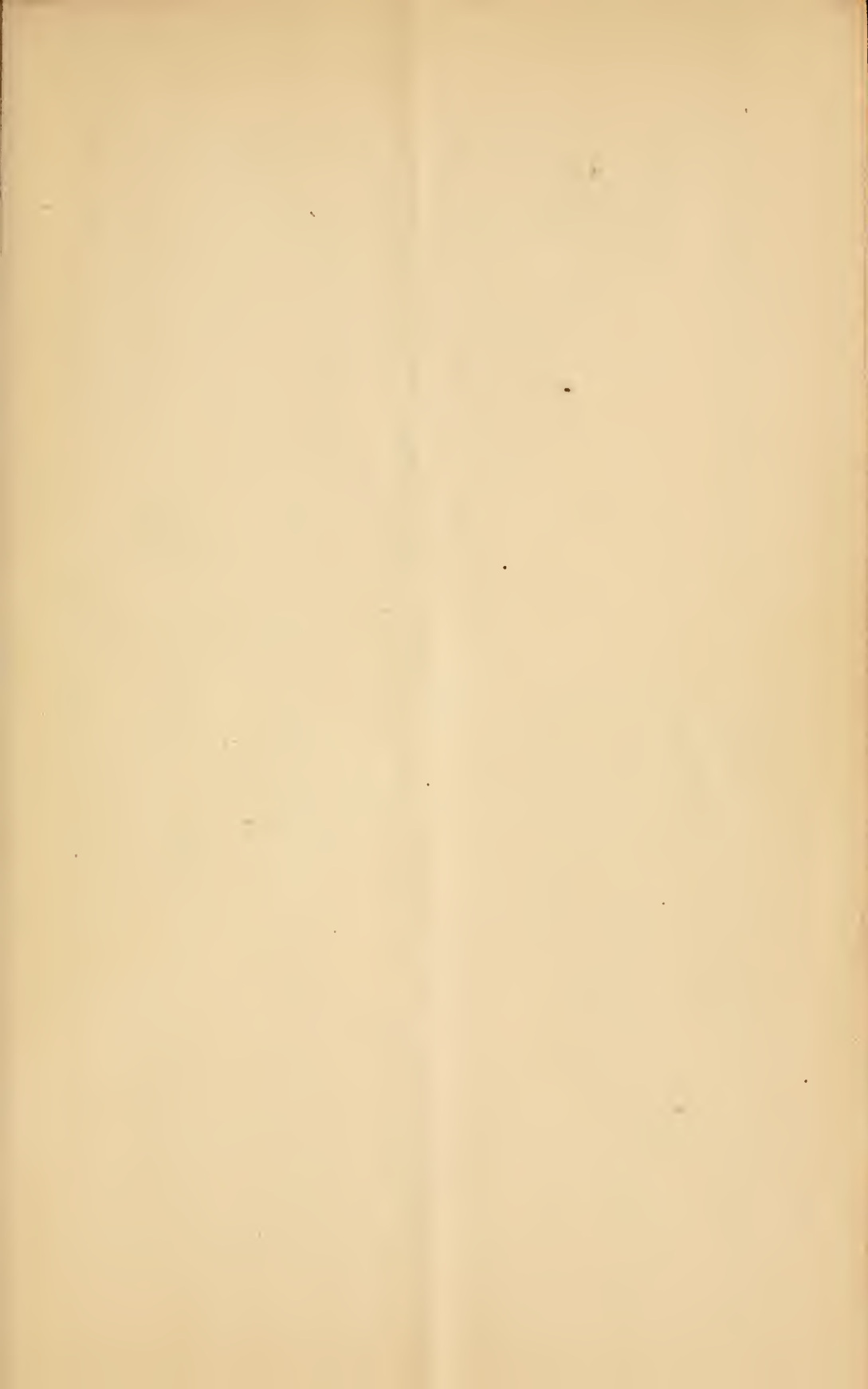
A VIEW OF THE PROPORTION OF SLAVES in the several Counties of MISSISSIPPI

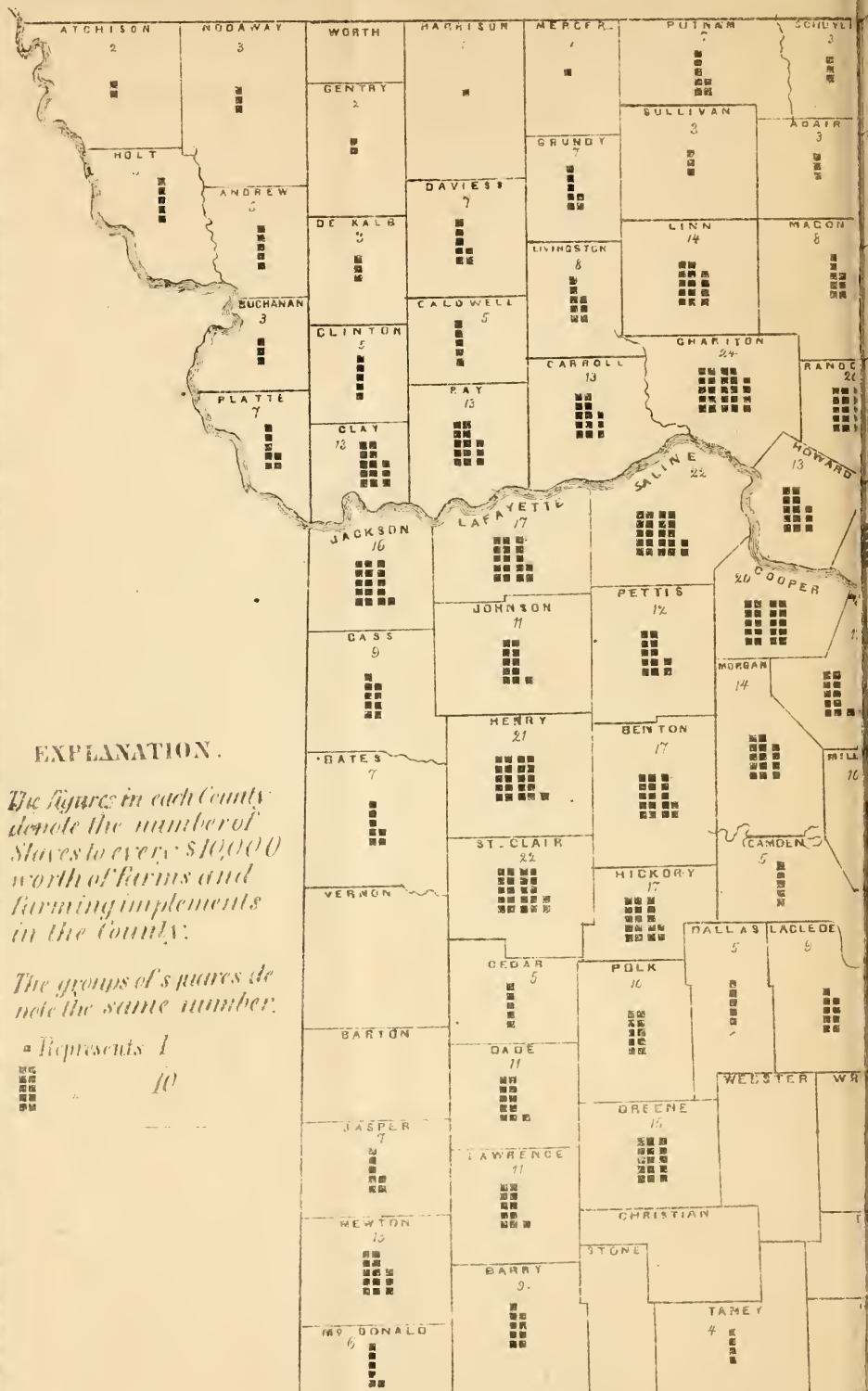
*exhibiting in each County the number of Slaves in every
one hundred of its inhabitants.*

ACCORDING TO THE U.S. CENSUS OF 1860.







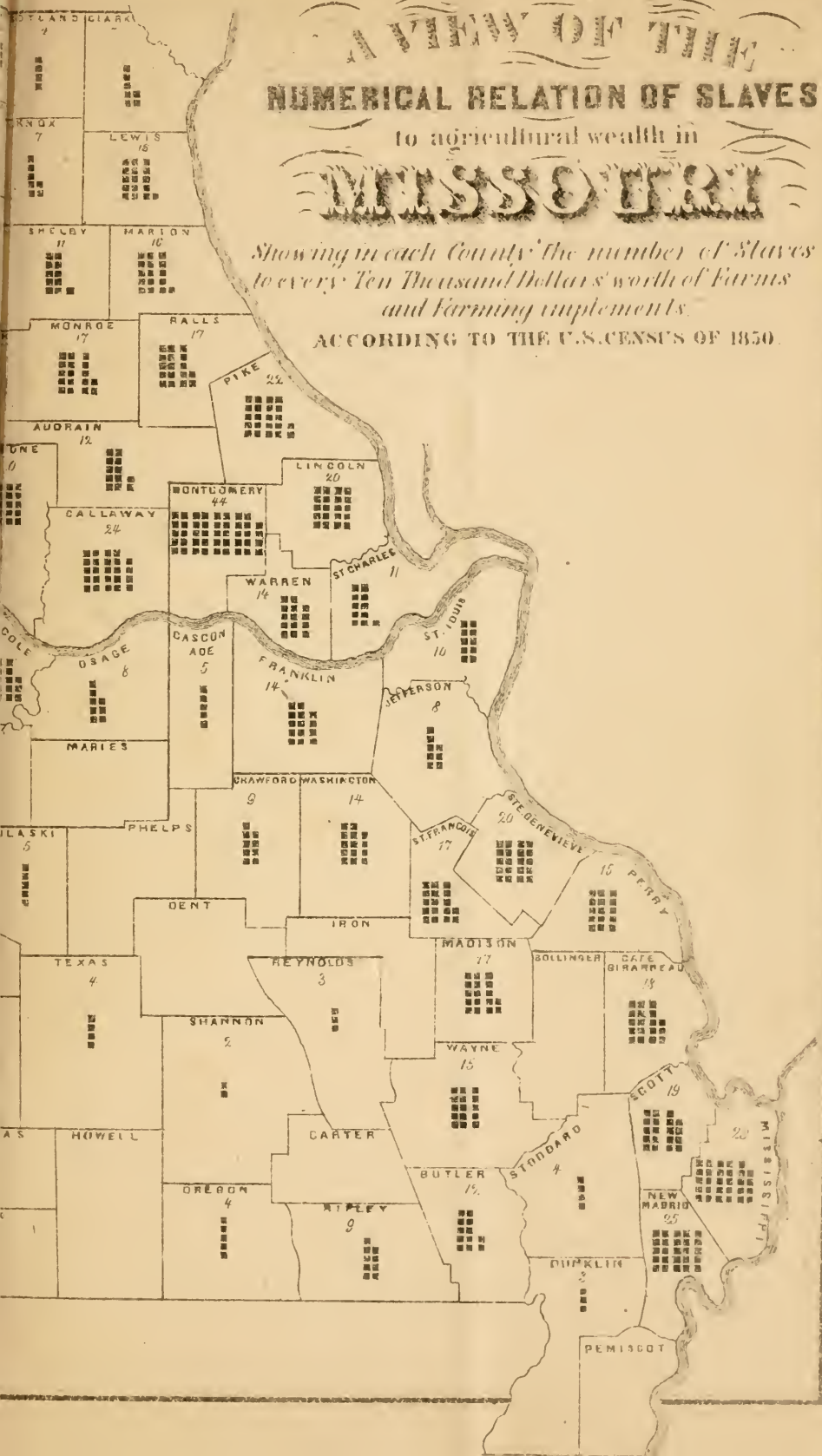


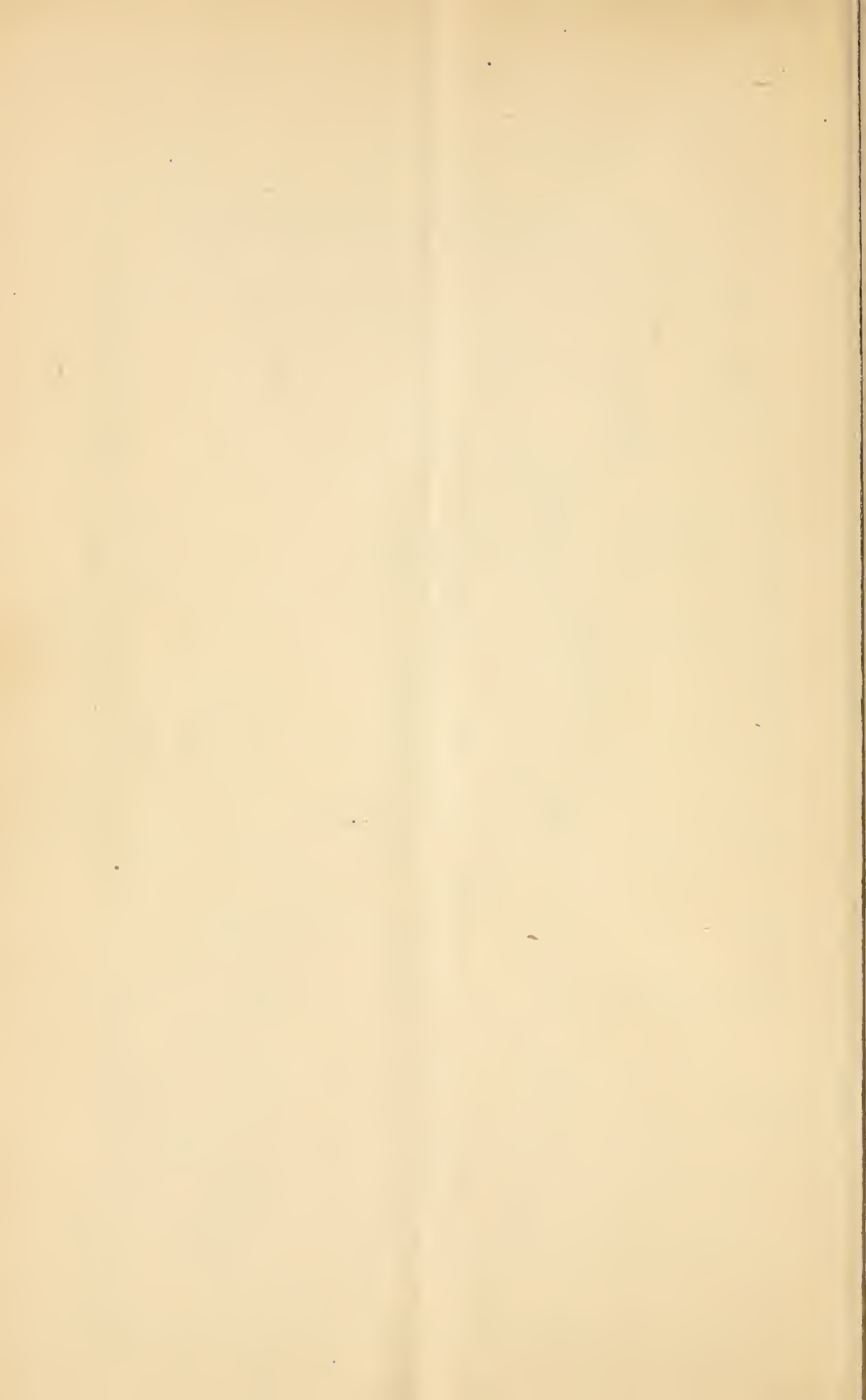
NUMERICAL RELATION OF SLAVES to agricultural wealth in

MISSOURI

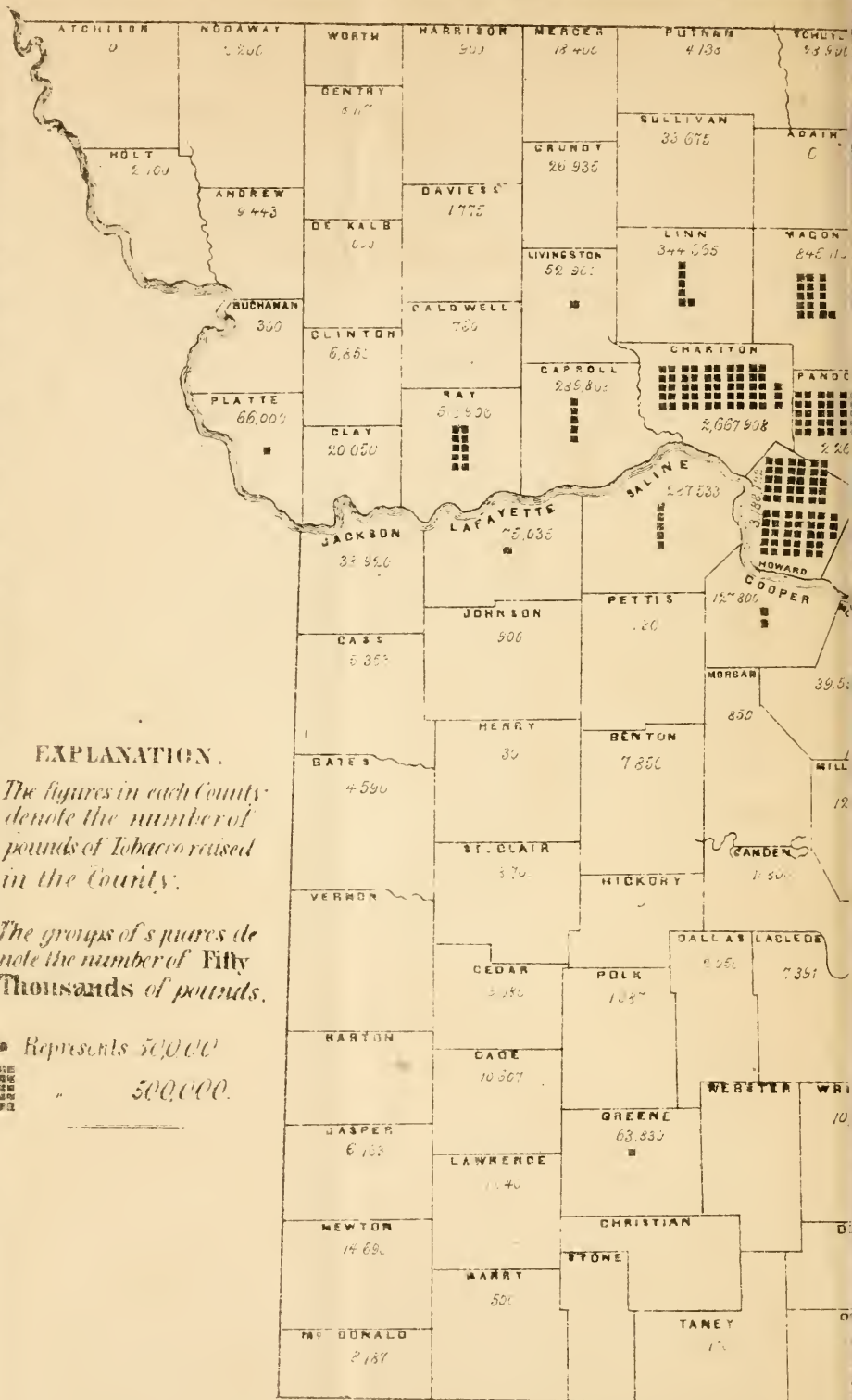
*Showing in each County the number of Slaves
to every Ten Thousand Dollars's worth of Farms
and Farming implements.*

ACCORDING TO THE U.S.CENSUS OF 1850









EXPLANATION.

The figures in each County denote the number of pounds of Tobacco raised in the County.

The groups of squares denote the number of Fifty Thousands of pounds.

■ Represents 50,000

■ " 500,000.

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CLARK
7400

MOX
200

LEWIS
15,350

SHELBY
36,791

MARTIN
28,100

MONROE
625,412

RALLS
18,350

PIKE
840,630

AUDRAIN
144,380

LINCOLN
695,753

CALLAWAY
836,840

MONTGOMERY
353,635

WARREN
43,100

ST. CHARLES
210,712

OSAGE
99,535

CASCON
ADE
2,000

FRANKLIN
55,600

MARIE

JEFFERSON
800

CRAWFORD WASHINGTON

PHILIPS

44,640

ST. GEORGE
3,915

ST. GENEVIEVE
43,000

PERRY

DENT

IRON

MADISON

COLLIER

CAPE GIRARDEAU
32,055

TEXAS
3,430

REYNOLDS
100

WAYNE
170

SHANNON
2,303

HOWELL

CARTER

OREGON
5,220

RIPLEY
480

GUTLER

STODDARD
1,100

SCOTT
1000

NEW MADRID

DUNKLIN

PEMISCOT

A VIEW OF THE TOBACCO CROP of the several Counties in MISSOURI

Showing the number of pounds raised in each County
ACCORDING TO THE U.S. CENSUS OF 1850

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